

Abstract

The goal of this thesis is to map Jean Paul Sartre's ontological inquiry into the concept of freedom. We will view Sartre as an influential modern ontologist. Therefore the concept of freedom will be apprehend within the framework of inquiry into the being of things, which in this perspective means the human being. The intellectual productivity of Sartre during the 1930s and 1940s finds its original ontological base for exploring the modes of being of human existence mainly within the perspective of Husserl's Phenomenology. That is true at least for his most influential work from this period called *Being and nothigness* (1943). This phenomenological basis of Sartre's inquiry are changing in the following decades towards the social ontology that originally connects his former existentialism with marxism viewed through fresh and original perspectives. This kind of ontology obtains its most coherent form in Sartre's extensive work called *The Critique of Dialectical Reason* (1960). Finally, we consider as necessary to reflect Sartre's work through the perspective of following generation of french philosophical thinking influenced mainly by structuralism. Structuralist readings of thinkers like Nietzsche, Freud, Marx or Sartre alone by this following generation of thinkers (Derrida, Levi Strauss, Althusser, Lacan, Nancy etc.) see the phenomenon of freedom in different light.